

wide trench excavated to a depth of approximately 5 feet. Sills constructed of 6-inch by 8-inch pine timbers were laid along the trench floor and separated by 5-foot-long joists of approximately the same dimensions. Wall studs, placed on 3-foot centers, appear to have been placed directly on top of the sills and secured by mortice and tenon joints. While the length of these studs could not be established, a height of approximately 5 feet was projected from the remains of a stud in the southwest corner of the excavation (Fig. 42). There, nominal structural evidence also indicated that a top plate similar to the sills connected the studs along the length of the structure and supported a flat roof composed of 1 1/2 inch-thick planks that varied in width between 6 inches and 10 inches. These were found to have been placed perpendicular to the plates.

The presence of an unusually heavy beam among the remains of the roof sheathing may be an indication that joists were employed to reinforce the walls against the pressure of backfill. Wall sheathing appeared to have been slipped in behind the studs and held in place by the force of backfill. Like the roof sheathing, the flooring was installed perpendicular to the length of the structure